

Many Want Lands When Leases Expire

Three Settlement Associations Already Formed To Take Up Lands On Kauai And Hawaii — Many Leases Soon Pau

Leases on several large tracts of government land to expire within a year or two have stirred prospective settlers to making applications to the local land office for settlement of the lands in question, which, if granted, will change conditions materially on several big Hawaiian plantations.

The nearest lease of any consequence to expire is that of Wailuaka tract in the Lihue district, Kauai, now under control of the Lihue Plantation. The lease, from which the Territory has been deriving the mere bagatelle of \$1200 a year rental, expires on October 1 next. The tract contains 17,445 acres.

Three settlement associations have already been formed in Kauai and they have petitioned the public lands office and the territorial land board to divide the tract into eighty-acre lots, so that each member may secure a holding.

The next big government land tract whose lease is to expire shortly is that of the Waialea Land, Hilo, Hawaii, covering an area of 95,000 acres and which brings the government but \$300 a year. In Hilo, also, there is the big Pihunua lease, held by John T. Baker, containing 56,700 acres, present rental \$2000 a year. The Waialea lease expires on June 1, 1918, and that of Pihunua on March 21, 1921.

With the throwing open to public settlement of these two huge tracts, Hilo, it has been said more than once, will have the opportunity to grow and expand to an extent that it hopes and expects to shortly rival Honolulu. —Advertiser.

A. A. Cs Now Lead In Local Series

Last Sunday's Game Didn't Amount To Much—Hawaii's And Japanese Tie And Game Called In Seventh Inning

Standing Of The Teams

	W.	L.	Pct.
A. A. C.	5	2	.714
Hawaii	4	2	.667
Portuguese	4	2	.667
Japanese	1	4	.200
Chinese	1	5	.163

In the first game last Sunday between the Hawaiians and Japanese neither claimed the game. The game was called off on the 7th inning by Umpire Cummings when the score was 11 to 11 to give way for the second game.

The second game was a loose one by the A. A. Cs and Chinese when the former won by 21 to 14.

There will be no league games Sunday as the time will be taken up for the special series with the Hilo Japanese.

Dry Weather May Make Sick Babies

An unusual amount of illness among young babies on Maui has led some of the local physicians to suspect that the water supply is back of the trouble. "The unusual drought may have had the effect of concentrating the organic matter in the water to such an extent that it affects young children when mixed with their milk," said one doctor in speaking of the matter. Other persons have suggested that an undue amount of mineral salts in the water, due to the dry weather, may be at the bottom of the trouble.

The remedy, if this is the trouble, is to use distilled water (not boiled) for mixing the milk of young children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

By steamer Mauna Kea, Aug. 20.—From Lahaina: H. B. Brown, wife and child, Miss Cunningham, Chock Hoy, C. E. Chatterton, K. Kurosawa, E. B. Carley, Mrs. Mookini and child, Miss Apo, Miss Al, J. H. Wells and wife, C. A. Rawlins, Maggie Rawlins, Mrs. Amoy, Miss Amoy, W. A. Baldwin, Master Baldwin, E. F. Deinert, Father Athanasius, A. S. Medeiros, W. Young, Mrs. Towers and five children, J. Knudsen, Ed. Brown, J. L. Osmer, J. MacKenzie, J. Furioka and wife.

Personal Mention

Father Athanasius, of Makawao, is in Honolulu on business this week. J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Molokai settlement, was a visitor to Honolulu the first of this week.

Miss Agnes Judd, of Honolulu, is the guest of Mrs. J. O'Brien, of Kulaha this week.

Mrs. A. E. Larimer, of Honolulu, returned home last Saturday after a 5 weeks visit with Mrs. Stanley Livingston, at Kulaha.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Rice went to Honolulu last Saturday to attend the Kaula-Army polo game. They may not be home until next week.

J. A. M. Johnson, of the Schuman Carriage Company, spent several days the first part of the week on Maui. He was spending a brief vacation.

Miss Lizzie Kalino returned to Wailuku last Monday night from Hawaii where she visited friends in Hilo and elsewhere for several weeks.

County Engineer Joel Cox returned on Tuesday from Honolulu where he spent several days last week visiting his parents.

E. F. Deinert, chief pump engineer of the H. C. & S. Co., was a passenger to Honolulu on business, last Monday night.

Ralph A. Villiers, of the First National Bank, Honolulu, who spent a short vacation visiting his parents Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Villiers, of Wailuku, returned to Honolulu on Sunday.

L. von Tempisky and daughter Miss von Tempisky, returned last week from a several months trip through the mainland. They report a delightful vacation.

Clarence A. Rawlins, of the typographical force of the Star-Bulletin, spent a short vacation on Maui last week, returning to Honolulu on Wednesday.

A jolly party of up-country people left last Saturday night for the Volcano to be gone a week. In the party were W. S. Nicoll, Miss Mary Barton, Scott Nicoll, Stanford Walker, and Herbert Wells.

Captain Robert P. Harbold, who until recently was inspector and instructor of the National Guard on Maui, has been promoted to major, according to a wireless received early in the week.

Mrs. E. B. Carley, of Paia was a returning passenger by the Wilhelmina, which reached Honolulu on Tuesday. She was accompanied by Mrs. S. J. Carley, mother of E. B. Carley, who will make her home in Maui.

W. A. Baldwin, manager of the Haku Fruit & Packing Company, accompanied by his young son, were passengers to Honolulu on Monday night. They may stay over for the polo game tomorrow.

M. J. Lewis, mechanical expert of the American Can Company, who has been at Haku for the past several weeks superintending the making of a run of cans, returned to Honolulu last Saturday. He was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Enos of Wailuku, who have been visiting in the city the past week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Perry, Kinau Street, expect to leave in the Mauna Kea tomorrow morning for their Maui home, accompanied by their daughter. —Advertiser. (Tuesday.)

R. C. Bowman, vocational instructor of the Maui public schools, returned Tuesday from Honolulu where he directed the manual training course at the teachers' summer school. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bowman, who returned some weeks ago from the mainland where she visited for several months.

Hilo Youth Invents Device For Airplane

HILO, Aug. 18.—That Hilo has a prominent inventive genius came to light yesterday when it was learned that Roy Walker, who has been in the employ of Brewer & Co. in the capacity of clerk, had all but completed a valuable invention in connection with the aeroplane, before he left on the Mauna Kea for Honolulu, yesterday afternoon whence he will sail for Washington for the purpose of placing his invention before government officials with a view of presenting it to the government.

The news came as a great surprise as the information had been withheld from even his intimate friends, and only under difficulties was he induced to speak of his success, and then making but brief reference to his great accomplishment. He will stop in Chicago where his patent attorney will join him after which they will both proceed to Washington.

Walker will endeavor to secure a position in the aviation corps where he is desirous of being first to demonstrate his invention.

How War Necessity Developed New Potash Industry

Everybody who knows anything at all about high explosives knows that potash is an ingredient of powder—particular of the old-fashioned black powder still used in sharpnel. Moreover, the chief American source from which potash is derived also holds acetone, which, in turn is the chief solvent in the manufacture of smokeless powder, used today by all the armies of the world. Without an assurance of potash and acetone in abundance within its own boundaries, the United States could ill afford to go to war.

Today, we are told by Edward Hungerford, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, the United States has this assurance, secured through the scientific development of one of the very largest of its war brides. It was sudden necessity that gave to us the very thing which we had been slowly and ineffectually groping for years. The war bride in this case had been given large contracts for smokeless powder and cordite, among other explosives. Cordite is a British specialty. English gunners depend upon it primarily to smash the Hindenburg line. And the first thing England, on entering the war, asked of America was whether she could fill a contract for two million pounds of the stuff.

"Pass it up," advised rivals of the concern that took the contract. "It will give you no end of trouble. It's the most rigidly tested propellant in the world. It's got to drive a sixteen-pound shell sixteen hundred and forty-five feet a second or the British government will reject the whole lot. Twelve feet a second off and you will have a hundred-thousand-pound batch turned back as waste."

On the other hand, the contract bade fair to become a \$25,000,000 proposition, and, we read, the company began experimenting, with the result that its sales manager sought out E. R. Stettinius, of the Morgans, who had the placing of the contract, and offered to deliver two million pounds of cordite within a certain time or forfeit a bond. At that time the total production of acetone in this country had not exceeded seven million pounds, and the contract in question would call for six hundred thousand pounds. Stettinius was skeptical, especially when the powder makers offered to develop a new method for making acetone and to draw their supply from a source hitherto unknown. Says Mr. Hungerford:

"Conferences follow; the cable was put to work. It brought back from overseas this astounding proposition: 'We, also, need acetone from this unknown mythical source of yours. Supply us with enough to make twenty-four million pounds of cordite over here and you can make twenty-four million pounds of cordite over there—on the sole understanding that every last pound of acetone be derived from a source not now available.'"

"...It was a real problem. The old-fashioned way of making acetone, the way by which the United States derived its commercial output in ordinary years, was by the dry distillation of acetate of lime, which, in turn, is a product of the dry distillation of wood. But this was the method expressly forbidden by the contract. A second possibility was to erect a plant by a good water power somewhere—for legal reasons at a point like the Canadian side of Niagara Falls—and there manufacture acetone from carbide by a synthetic process patented and perfected by the Germans. But that method was complicated. And there was not enough carbide.

"Then someone had suggested vinegar. And after his associates were done with their laughing comments, saying that there were not enough vinegar-making plants in the entire United States to make, combined, the fourteen million pounds necessary for the great cordite contract, it was decided that the powder company should build a vinegar plant that was big enough; and its sales manager returned to Mr. Stettinius and signed the contract...."

The ordinary process of making vinegar is to place fermenting fruit juices or alcohol in a wooden generator, filled with beech shavings. Fresh liquor is fed in from the top; air is let in at the bottom; nature takes its course and the vinegar drawn off. But the new plant needed not ordinary but extraordinary methods. It would have taken 23,000 four-by-eight generators to make its output of vinegar.

"As it was, it took a city of 960 generating casks—huge affairs, each of them, and arranged like a miniature city in streets. There were innumerable ingenious devices for carrying the raw product to the casks, other carriers to bring the vinegar and to transmute it into the acetone, resem-

Maui Reds Drop To \$9 May Go Lower

Expectation Of \$10 Or Better Not To Be Realized—Kula Onions Coming Now—Pork Highest On Record—Eggs Stationary

HONOLULU, Aug. 17.—Very little produce is coming in from the other islands to the Honolulu market at present due to the dry weather and the sale of the spring crops earlier in the season. The best of the island potatoes have been sold and producers are advised to ship to Honolulu, only sound tubers as the trade will not buy culls at any price. The losses from the potato moth borer this year have been greater than ever before and unless farmers take every precaution to control this pest, as well as the blight, island potatoes will soon have a reputation that it will take many seasons to overcome. No producer should plant a potato from now on until he has gotten the advice of the county agent in his district. By using the precautions he will suggest, the losses can be reduced to a minimum.

The consignments of Maui red beans are moving slowly at \$9.00 and a further drop may be expected. Small whites are selling a little better at \$15.00.

Bermuda onions from Kula are coming on the market in large quantities now. Some of these are very large and in a good condition. They are mostly of the crystal wax variety.

It is claimed that the grape producers can net more by selling their grapes in Hilo than by sending them to Honolulu, so it is doubtful if any more will come to this market.

Live hogs have advanced to 19 cents a pound for the best grade. This is a record price. No changes in beef and veal.

The price of island eggs remains at 60 cents but scratch food has advanced \$2.00 a ton. California storage eggs are selling at 42½ cents by the case. There is no island butter in the market at present.—A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

A Long Dry Spell

Gov. Livingston Beechman, of Rhode Island, said in Providence, apropos of the gigantic strides that the temperance movement is taking: "The whole country now seems to look at excess as the young wife did. 'Jim, dear,' said a young wife, 'I do wish you'd stop drinking. Every time you go to one of those banquets of yours you get up the next morning pale and silent, you eat nothing, you just gulp down ten or fifteen glasses of water. Do stop drinking, won't you? I know it can't be good for you, dear.'"

"All great men have been drinking men," said Jim. "Look at Poe, at Charles Lamb, look at Burns, look at —"

"Well, Jim," said the young wife, "you just swear off till you become a great man, too, and I'll be satisfied." —Washington Star.

bling nothing quite so much as hard rock-sugar candy. The entire plant cost more than three million dollars. It was but a single article in the attire of a typical war bride. ...

"Because of the difficulties that were inevitable to the operation of a great new plant, there were only about 100,000 gallons a day coming out of the great vinegar casks—and 150,000 or 200,000 gallons a day was needed, to save the contracts.

"This is where we come to potash. At the very moment when it looked as if the powder concern was about to achieve failure instead of victory, it turned toward kelp, as a fresh source of the needed acetone. And through kelp—which holds potash as well as acetone—it saved the day, not only for itself but apparently for the whole United States. For as soon as it became a commercial necessity to harvest the sea-weed for acetone it was both possible and practicable to refine the potash, which is the very thing that is being done today."

Acres upon acres of floating seaweed rest upon the surface of the Pacific outside the entrance to San Diego harbor. A great refining plant was built by the side of the harbor at a cost of more than a million dollars. Fifteen hundred men were set to work day and night. A pier 2,200 feet in length thrust itself out into the harbor, but Captain Norris set to work at the kelp with a real cutting scow.

The cutting scow, like the vinegar plant, was not an immediate practical success. Yet its success was absolutely essential to the success of the refining plant. But a shrewd mechanical expert from headquarters had gone to San Diego at the beginning to devise a harvesting craft that would cut the kelp. American wit and ingenuity finally triumphed. A successful and practicable harvester was finally developed. The contract has been kept.

National Forest Receipts Increase

Expected Soon To Equal Cost Of Administration — Wonderful As-Set Of Nation Steadily Growing More Valuable

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Receipts from the National Forests in the fiscal year just closed exceeded those for 1916, the banner previous year, by more than \$600,000, and totaled over \$3,450,000. The cost of operating the Forests, about \$4,000,000 was virtually the same as in 1916.

The increase, according to the forestry officials, came chiefly from a more active timber business and from the higher fee charged for grazing, although practically every form of use of the Forests was greater than ever before and nearly every revenue-producing activity contributed to the gain. The only exception was that of sales of turpentine privileges, which fell off nearly one-half. Since these sales are made only on the Florida Forest the receipts from this source are relatively small.

The timber business realized for the Government over \$1,600,000 and livestock grazing over \$1,500,000. Permits for water-power development brought in over \$100,000 and other forms of land occupancy, including leases of land for summer homes, as much more. In this item the gain was 28 percent.

It is pointed out by the Forest Service that many forms of use of the Forests bring in no revenue. Settlers in and near the Forests are allowed much free timber for domestic and farm use and are also allowed free grazing up to ten head of milk or work animals. As public recreation grounds the Forests are open to all without charge, while their almost inestimable value for water conservation is maintained solely at the cost of the Government. Although their administration and protection as public utilities necessitate large expenditures which yield no money returns, the narrowing gap between expenditure and receipt holds out the prospect, those in charge of the work feel that the revenues will in no great time exceed the operating cost.

With the demand for timber markedly stimulated by war conditions, the Government foresters anticipate a further increase in the National Forest cut and the receipts for timber during the current year. On the other hand, they point out that an increase in business will necessarily call for more work and increased costs. Congress provided for this by increasing the funds available this year for National Forest administration and protection by about \$60,000.

Of the grazing receipts cattle furnished approximately \$900,000 and sheep \$570,000. On account of the feed shortage faced by the livestock industry throughout a great part of the West last spring, and because of the needs of the nation for meat, wool and hide production, the stock were admitted early and up to the full limit of the carrying capacity of the ranges. As a result of regulated grazing the capacity of the ranges has been growing greater for some years, the Forest Service officials state, and the increase in grazing receipts is in part due to the fact that the herds on the Forests this summer are larger than in any previous season.

The Song Of Merit

John Chinaman often has peculiar ideas about the wearing apparel that he buys in America. For one thing, he always wants boots that are several sizes too large, for he believes that in that way he gets more value for his money. In addition to excessive size, boots may have to possess other peculiar characteristics before they meet his full approval, as the following story from The Youth's Companion indicates:

A California merchant offered a pair of fine boots that he had long kept in stock to a Chinese for three dollars. The Oriental finally took them, but two days later he brought them back.

"What's the trouble John?" inquired the merchant. "Him good boots."

"Him no good," declared John. "Him no singsong boot. Velly soon wear out. Me likee singsong boot or me cathee back t'ree dolla."

"Singsong boot!" exclaimed the merchant. "Me no sabe."

"Me (ink you sabe, all lite," replied John. "Wha' fo' him boot no singee Squeak! squeak! when Chinaman walkee, alle same good boot?"

When the merchant had given him in exchange for the fine boots a pair of coarse, cheap ones that squeaked loudly, John Chinaman departed highly satisfied.

Puunene To Revive Mixed Doubles Tennis

Old Cups Not Played For Nine Years To Be Again Put Up As Trophies

OPEN TO ALL MAUI PLAYERS

To those interested in mixed doubles tennis, the announcement that the Puunene Athletic Club is to revive this form of the sport in a championship tournament to start next week, will be welcome news. According to the announcement made, the entries for this tournament will close tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. There are no restrictions on entries except that they must be made by teams in order that women and men will be evenly divided. Partners for the play will be decided by lot.

Play For Old Cups

An interesting feature of the coming tournament is that the games will be played for the handsome cups of the association first offered and contested for in 1905. That year they were won by C. C. Krumhaar and Rev. B. V. Bazata. How two men came to get the cups this first time seems not to be remembered. In 1906, however, the cups were won by Miss Ethel Taylor (Mrs. E. R. Bevins) and Theo. Nicholson. Miss Taylor also won the cup again in 1907, but lost it in 1908 to Miss I. H. Woods. H. E. Savage was winner of the men's cup in 1907, and Rev. E. B. Turner in 1908.

For some reason mixed doubles were then dropped as a part of the Puunene programs, and this is the first time that it has been undertaken since. The amount of interest among the women of central Maui in the game would seem to insure its success. The first games of the tournament will begin next Monday.

Dying Shark Badly Injures His Captor

HONOLULU, Aug. 20.—Lifting a 10-foot shark into an automobile to bring it into town, Carl Nakula, an employee of the Kalihi poi factory, was attack and his right arm badly bitten by the shark yesterday afternoon at Nanakuli, near Waianae. Nakula was rushed to the Emergency hospital in Honolulu and several stitches were taken in his arm.

Nakula supposedly killed the shark when he shot it with a rifle. But when three fishermen pulled the shark out of the water and lifted it into the machine with the intention of bringing it into town, the shark with a last convulsive gasp bit Nakula, who was near its head.

Hilo Japanese To Play Ball In Wailuku

(Continued from Page One.)

on Monday the A. A. Cs will try conclusions with the Hilo bunch.

The Hilo team has a reputation on the Big Island, where last year it held the championship. This year it has been edged out by the strong Y. M. I. team, but is said to be formidable for all that. It comes to Maui without any guarantee and on the exceedingly sporty proposition of the gate receipts to cover their expenses.

Y. M. I. To Come Later

Negotiations which have been on for some time with the Hilo champions seem also to have about come to a head, and the local manager was authorized to invite the Hiloites to come sometime early in October, immediately following the finish of the present schedule of games.

Dry Spell Has Hilo In Serious Situation

HILO, Aug. 20.—That Hilo's water supply is in a precarious condition, and that the present outlook is one of grave alarm was the gist of a statement made yesterday by Maj. D. S. Bowman, chief sanitary inspector of the local board of health.

It has been found that owing to the lengthy dry spell being experienced here scarcely sufficient water is at present obtainable for ordinary household purposes.

On Wednesday night there was no water in the reservoirs and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning there was only 4 feet. It is expected, however, that the endeavors which are being made to direct the water running to waste back to the reservoir will give a better supply for some time.